

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL--U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

618546

COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT		25X1
SUBJECT	Medical Information, Pazardzhik	DATE DISTR.	19 April 1954	
		NO. OF PAGES	2	
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES		

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

Government Hospital

1. The government hospital at Pazardzhik has 400 beds, of which not more than 300 are usually occupied, and a staff of 35 to 40 physicians. It has all the usual wards, including a tuberculosis ward of 30 beds and a ward for internal diseases of 60 beds. Thirteen doctors are assigned to the ward for internal diseases and to attend out-patients. The hospital has one ambulance, of German make, which holds two stretchers. The head physician uses a horse-drawn cart, and doctors visiting out-patients usually use bicycles.
2. The polyclinic at Pazardzhik, formerly under the control of the municipal health department, has been attached to the government hospital since 1952. The trend is general throughout Bulgaria to attach all polyclinics to hospitals. It is thus eventually intended that the same physician treat the patient at home, in the polyclinic, and in the hospital.
3. There are 12 general practitioners employed at the hospital, two of them are assigned permanently to each of the six Uchastiks of Pazardzhik. Each district (uchastik) physician has a uniform daily schedule of work: three hours in his district (home visits, immunization, and sanitary work), three hours in the polyclinic, and two hours of night duty at the hospital.
4. Specialists work in both the hospital and the polyclinic. Although not attached to any district, they must visit patients at home when required, thereby extending the principle of overall treatment by the same doctor to specialists. This principle has not yet been attained because of the shortage of physicians. It is planned that, in addition to the two general practitioners, one pediatrician will be assigned to each district, and one gynecologist and one specialist in tuberculosis will be assigned to each two districts.

SECRET/CONTROL--U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC									
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

SECRET/CONTROL--U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

-2-

Immunization and Inoculations

5. Immunization against the following diseases is obligatory:
 - a. Smallpox: each child is vaccinated at the age of six months. The second vaccination is given at about the age of six, and the third given at the age of 15 to 20 years.
 - b. Diphtheria: each child receives three injections at the age of six months, and reimmunization is given after several years.
 - c. Tuberculosis: each child is inoculated immediately after birth.
 - d. Typhus-Abdominalis: Everyone between the ages of one and 60 years is inoculated, the only exception being those persons with such diseases as heart and kidney ailments. Persons to be excepted must have a special confirmation to that effect.
6. In 1952 a mass inoculation against typhoid was given, and a check for immunity was made in 1953.

Antibiotics

7. Streptomycin, principally of Soviet manufacture, is used for hospital patients only. Aureomycin, chloromycin, and synthomycin are almost not available. The latter three antibiotics have never been seen at Pazardzhik.

Documents

8. Issue of the new identity document was completed in Pazardzhik in August 1953.
9. A 40-year-old physician has VOS numbers of 12, 11, 7 and 9 in his Army reserve booklet. In September 1953 the Army recruiting office withdrew Army reserve booklets from many physicians. No reason was given for this action.

SECRET/CONTROL--U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY